Accidentia ex stambrigiana
editione

William
Goltyn

How many partes of reasō be there? viii. Nowne/pronowne/verbe/participle/aduerbe cōiūcyon/prepolicyon & interiection Of the whiche viii. foure be declined: nowne/pronowne/and participle with case/and verb onely without case. The other foure aduerbe/coniunctyon/ppoſicion and interiectyon be vndeclyned. How we knowe yow a nowne? For he is a parte of reason declined with case. And ỹ name of euery thynge ỹ may be felte/sene/herde/or vnderstande is in laten a nowne propre: or appellatyue Nowne.

How knowe you a nowne propre? For his significacyon accordeth but to one thynge/though ỹ voyce sometyme accordeth to many: as Johñ/Thomas/London/Themmes/with other propre names. Propre.

How knowe you a nowne appellatiue? For both his voyce and his signyficacion accordeth to many thynges as a man/a beest/a towne/a flode/with other lyke. Appellatyue.

Of nownes some be substātyues/some be adiectyues & some be relatyues.

How knowe you a nowne substantyue? For he may stande by hym selfe without helpe of a nother worde/& is declyned in laten with one artycle: as hic magiſter/or with two at the moſte: as hic et hec ſacerdos. Substantyue.

How know you a nowne adiectiue? For he may nat stāde by hym selfe without hepe of a nother worde: and is declined in latē with thre artecles in one case: as hic & hec & hoc felix/or with thre dyuers endynges/as bonus bona bonum. Adiectyue.

How knowe you a nown relatyue For he maketh rehersynge of a thynge spoken of before and ỹ is rehersed of ỹ Relatyue is called ỹ Antecedent. Relatyue

How many thynges longe to euery nowne? Sire fourme/fygure/gendre/nombre persone: and case. How many formes of nownes

Pryma-tyue. ben there? Two pryma-tyue / and dyryua-tyue. Howe knowe ye a nowne pryma-tyue For he is nat formed of a nother worde: as this nowne aurus. Howe knowe ye a nowne dyryua-tyue? For he is formed of a nother word as this nowne aureus. Howe many figures of nownes be there? Thre / the symple as magnus / ꝑ cõpounde as magnanimus / ꝑ decompoũde as magnanimitas.

Malcu-lyne. Howe many genders of nownes be there. vi. the malculyne / the femynyne / the neutre / the comen of two / the comyn of thre / the epycene / and the dubyn gendre.

Femyne. Howe knowe you a nowne of the malculyne gendre? For he is declined with this article hic: as hic magister: & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokenneth only the male

Nutre. Howe knowe you a nowne of the femine gendre? For

Comyn of two. he is declyned with hec: as hec mula: and in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokenneth onely the female.

Comyn of thre. Howe of the neutre gender? For he is declyned with hoc as hoc scamnum.

Epycens. Howe of ꝑ comyn of two gendres? For he is declyned with hic and hec: as hic et hec sacerdos. Howe of the comyn of .iii. gẽdres? For he is declined with hic hec and hoc: as hic et hec et hoc felix. Howe of the epycene gendre? For vnder one voyce / and one artycle he expreẽdeth bothe the male and the female: as hic passer / hec aquila.

Dubyn. Howe of the dubin gẽdre? For he is declyned with hic vel hec: as hic vel hec dies / hic vl hec siler. Howe many nõbres be there? Two: the singular / & ꝑ plurel. Howe knowe you ꝑ singular nõbre? For he speketh but of one thynge: as a man. Howe knowe you ꝑ plurel nombre? For he speketh of many thynges: as men. Howe many persones be there? Thre: ꝑ first / the seconde / & the thirde

Fyrste per sone. Howe knowe you the first persone? For he speketh of hym selfe: as I / me / vs / or we. Of this plone be but two

laten wordes Ego and nos with theyr obliques.

¶ Howe knowe ye the secõde persone? For he is spoken vnto: as thou the you or ye. ¶ Of this persone be but two laten wordes tu and vos / with theyr obliques and euery vocatyue case. ¶ Howe knowe ye the thyrde ysone? For he is spoken of as he / hym his them / or they And all casuall wordes be of the thyrde persõe: out take Ego and nos tu and vos with theyr obliques and euery vocatyue case. ¶ Howe many cases ben there? Sir the nominatyue / the genytyue / the datyue / the accusatyue / the vocatyue / and the ablatyue. ¶ Howe knowe you the nominatyue case to the verbe? For he answereth to this questiõ who or what / and cometh before the verbe: except in voyces of the imperatyue mode / and some voyces of the optatyue mode. ¶ Also sometyme whan I haue this englisshe there he / or it is / and in certayne interogacions. ¶ Howe knowe you the genytyue case For whan this sygne of / cõmunely after a nowne substantyue or a verbe substantyue / the worde that foloweth of / shall be put cõmunely in the genytyue case. But ỹ sygne of folowynge a nowne partityue / distributyue comparatyue or superlatyue with other put partiuely is signe of the genytyue case or the accusatyue with inter / or the ablatyue case with ex.

¶ Also whan two substãtyues come to gether: if the õe behauer of the other / the hauer shall be put into the genytyue case. ¶ Howe knowe you the datyue case / For to / before a nowne / or a pronowne without bodely mouynge is ỹ sygne of ỹ datyue case / & with bodely mouynge / is comynly sygne of ỹ accusatyue case with this preposityon ad. ¶ Howe knowe you the accusatyue case? For he cometh after the verbe: and answereth to the questyon whoune / or what. Also in with a

.ii. ysone.

dicunt casus obliq̃ oēs̃ præter, nominatiui et vocatiuum

Thyrde persone.

Casus

Nominatiue

Nomina interrogatiua et infinita relatiua nunq̃ rñdent questioni

genytyue

Sunt adiectiua nomina verbalia a Sum quod tantum substantiuum est

datyue.

accusatyue.

to/ wyll serue to the accusatiue case/ and in/ without a to wyll serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ Howe knowe you the vocatyue case/ For he is called or spoken to. ¶ Howe knowe ye the ablatyue case/ By these signe in with by through/ for/ from/ fro/ than/ by/ after the comparatyue degree be signes of the ablatyue case. Nat withstādyng some of them other whyle be sygnes of other cases. ¶ Of after a nowne adiectyue verbe adiectyue/ participle/ gerundyue/ or supyne is þ sygne of the ablatyue case with a prepositiō ¶ Howe many declēsons of nownes ben there/ Fyue: the first/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ the iiii. the fyfth.

Vocatyue.

Ablatyue

First declenson of nownes.

NOwe knowe you the fyrste declynson of nownes/ For the genytiue/ and the datyue case syngular/ þ nominatyue/ and the vocatyue case plurel ende in ae dyp tonge the accusatyue in am/ the vocatyue/ and the ablatyue in a/ the genitiue plurell in arum/ the accusatyue in as/ þ datyue/ and the ablatyue in is: but of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima/ dea filia mulaq; nata
Cum domina/ fabula lybertaq; iungis equabus
His adgs asina: vir plura videbis in vsu.

Poeta

¶ Nominatiuo hic poeta genitiuo huiꝰ poetae datyuo huic tas/ accusatyuo hunc tam vocatyuo o poeta/ ablatiuo ab hocta. In plurali nomiatiuo hi poetae/ genitiuo horum tarum/ datiuo his tis/ accusatiuo hos tas/ vocatiuo o tae/ ablatyuo ab his tis. ¶ Nominatyuo hec musa genitiuo huiꝰ musae datiuo huic musae accusatiuo hāc musam/ vocatiuo o musa/ ablatiuo ab hac musa In plurali nominatiuo he musae genitiuo harum tarum/ datiuo his musis/ accusatiuo has tas/ vctō o tae/ ablātō ab his musus. ¶ Howe knowe you the seconde declynson of nownes/ For the genitiue case syngular/ the nomiatyue

Musa.

Seconde declenson

and the vocatyue plurell ende in i: the datyue and ablatyue singular in o/ the accusatyue in um. whan the nominatyue singular endeth in ror in um the vocatyue shall be lyke hum. whan the nominatiue endeth in us/ the vocatyue shall ende in e. Except deus et agnus/ þ make the vocatyue lyke þ nominatyue. Also filius that maketh fili. And whan the nomynatyue endeth in ius: it be a proper name of a man/ the vocatyue shall ende in i: as hic Darius vocatiuo o darii/ the genityue plurell in orum the datyue and the ablatyue in is/ the accusatiue in os. ¶ All nownes of the neutre gendre of what vocatyue soeuer they be/ shall haue three cases lyke i bothe nombres: the nominatyue. the accusatyue/ and the vocatyue/ And these three cases i the plurell nombre: if thei be declined shall ende in a: except ambo and duo that make the neutre in o.

Inuenitur alias sed nõ i frequenti usu

¶ In plurali ntõ duo/ due/ duo: genitiuo orum/ actũ/ orũ dtõ obus/ abus/ obus: accusatiuo duos as/ duo: vocatiuo duo/ e/ duo: ablatiuo obus/ abus/ obus. Lyke wyse is ambo declyned. Duo.

¶ Nominatiuo hic magister/ genitiuo huius magistri/ dtõ huic magistro/ accusatiuo hunc strũ vocatiuo o ster/ abltõ ab hoc stro. In plurali nominatiuo hi magistri/ gtõ horũ strorum/ dtõ his strís/ actõ hos stros/ vtõ o stri/ abltõ ab his strís. Magister.

¶ Nominatiuo hec fagus/ gtõ huius fagi/ dattus huic fago/ accusatiuo hãc fagum/ vtõ o ge/ ablatiuo ab hoc go. In plurali ntõ hi gi/ gtõ horum gorum/ dtõ his gis/ actõ has gos/ vocatiuo o gi/ ablatiuo ab his gis. Fagus.

¶ Nominatiuo hoc scannũ/ gtõ huius ni/ dattiuo huic no/ accusatiuo hoc num/ vtõ o nũ abltõ ab hoc scãno. In plurali ntõ hec na/ gtõ horum scãnorum/ dtõ his scãnis: aitõ hec na: vtõ o scãna abltõ his nis. Scannũ.

¶ Nownes adiectyues of the fyrst declensyon and þ seconde be declyned after this nowne bonus. Bonus.

¶ Mtõ Bo

nus/bona/bonum:genitiuo:boni/ne/ni:dtō bono bone no:accusatiuo num/nam/num:dtō ne/na/nū:ablatiuo no/na/no. In plūi nominatiuo ni/ne/na: genitiuo norū narum/norum:datiuo nis:accusatiuo nos/nas na/bocatiuo ni/ne/na:ablō nis. ¶ Howe knowe you the thyde declenson of nownes. For ỹ genytyue case singular endeth in is:the datyue in i.the accusatiue in em:the vocatyue shalbe lyke the nominatyue:except in grek wordes the ablatiue in e;sometime in e sometime both in e & in i The nominatiue/the accusatyue/and the vocatyue in es. If it be of ỹ neutre in a/the genytyue purell in um: plurall in ium:the datyue and the ablatyue.in ibus.

Thyde. declenson

¶ These nownes make the accusatyue singular both in em/and in im.

En dat/et im turris/torquis cum buri securis
Et restis/puppis/fraxis pelusq; bipennis.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge maketh the accusatiue syngular in im oncle.

Nue in im actum solum em: tot nut: et faciunt ablatiuū in i solum.

Hec dant in im tm̄/tigris/tibris/tiberisq;
Maguderis/tussis/sitis/vis/sinapisq; caribdis
Neapolis/sitis/tethis ac tethios adde
Grecula que recto dant is sunt consociande.

¶ Nō hic flos/gtō hui⁹ floris/dtō huic flori/accusatiue hūc rem/vocatiuo o flos/ablatiuo ab hoc re. In plūi nō hi res/gtō horū rum/dtō his ib⁹/actō hos res/vtō o res abl tō ab his ribus. ¶ Nō hoc n unus/gtō huius muneris/datiuo huic eri/actō hoc nus/vtō o nus/ablatiuo ab hoc ere. In plūi nō hec ra/gtō horū rum/datiuo his rbus/actō hec ra/vtō o ra/ablatiuo ab his rib⁹. ¶ Nō hic & hec sacerdos/gtō huius otis/dtō huic oti/actō hunc & hāc otem/vtō ó dos/ablatiuo ab hoc & ab hac dote. In plūi nō hi et he dotes/genitiuo horū & harū dotū m datiuo his dotib⁹/actō hos & has dotes:vtō o tes:ablō ab

Flos.

Nunus.

Sacerdos.

his dotibus. ¶Nominatiuo hic/hec/hoc omnis/& hoc oñe gtõ huiꝰ nis/dtõ huic oñi/actõ hũc/hãc/hoc oẽm/& hoc oñe vctõ o ois/& o oẽ/ablõ ab hoc/& ab hac/& ab hoc omni. In plũi ntõ hi/& he oẽs/et hec omnia/gtõ horꝝ harũ horũ oim dtõ his oibus/actõ hos/& has oẽs vl ois/& hec oia/vctõ o oẽs et o oia/ablatiuus ab his oibus. ¶Howe knowe you the fourthe declenson of nownes? For the genytyue case synguler/the nomynatyue/paccusatyue/and the vocatyue plurell endeth i vs/the datyue syngular in vi ꝰ accusatyue in um/the vocatiue shallbe like ꝰ nomynatyue the ablatyue in u/the genitiue plurell in uum/ꝰ datyue and the ablatyue in ibus/but these nownes in these verses folowynge make in vbus.

Fourthe declenson

Plurali ternis/et sextis dant vbus artus/
Portus/acus/ꝗꝰtus/tribus/et lacus/& specus arcus.
Partus adde veruꝝ/specu/q; ercus/quoꝝ ficus.

¶Nominatiuo hec manus/gtõ huius manus/dtõ huic manui/accusatiuo hanc manũ/vocatiuo o manꝰ/ablatiuo ab hac manu. In plurali nominatiuo he manus/gtõ harũ nuũ/dtõ his ibꝰ accusatiuo has manus/vctõ o manus/ablõ ab his nibus. ¶Nominatiuo hoc cornu/genitiuo huius cornu/datiuo huic cornu/accusatiuo hoc cornu/vctõ o cornu/ablatiuo ab hoc cornu. In plurali nominatiuo hec cornua/gtõ horꝝ nuũ/dtõ his nibus/actõ hec cornua/vctõ cornua/ablõ ab his nibꝰ. ¶Howe knowe you ꝰ fyfte declynson of nownes? For ꝰ nominatyue & the vocatyue syngular/the nomynatyue/the accusatyue and the vocatyue plurell endeth in es/the genytyue and the datyue in ei/the accusatyue in em/the ablatyue I/e/ꝰ genytyue plurell in erum/the datyue and the ablatyue in ebus. All nownes of ꝰ fyfte declenson lacke ꝰ genytyue/the datyue/and the ablatyus case plurell except these verses folowynge.

Dies.

Fyfte declenson.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis/tertis genitisq;
Plurali nisi maneries/ facies dies/res/
Progenies/acies/species/sic materiesq;.

Meridies. ¶Nominatiuo hic meridies/genitiuo huius ei/ datiuo huic ei/ accusatiuo hũc em/vocatiuo o es/ablatiõ ab hoc e. Inplurali ntõ hi es/genitiuo horũ erum/dtõ his ebus accusatiuo hos es/vocatiuo o es/ablatiuo ab his ebus. ¶Nominatõ hec res/gtõ huius rei/dtõ huic rei/actõ hãc rem/vocatõ o res ablatõ ab hac re. In plũ nominatiuo he res/gtõ harum rerum/datiuo his rebus /accusatiuo has res/vocatiuo o res/ablatiuo ab his rebus.

HOwe knowe you a pronowne? For is a parte of reasõ/put for a Nowne: & betokeneth no certayn thynge of hym selfe/ but by ỹ way of shewynge or rehersynge. ¶Howe many pronownes be there. xv. Ego/tu/sui/ille/ipe/iste/hic/is/meus/tuus/suus/nostr vester/nostras/and vestras. To these may be added certayne compondes: as istic/idem/ & hiccine. of the whiche all lake the vocatyue case Excepte tu'/meus/noster/an nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta
Tu/meus/et noster/cum nostras excipiuntur.

¶Howe many thynges lõge vnto a pronowne. vi. as to a nowne/fourme/figure/gendre/nombre/persone/and case. ¶Howe many formes ben there. ii. the primatyue & ths derivatyue. ¶Howe knowe you a pronowne primatyue? For he is nat formed of a nother worde: as ego tu/sui. ¶Howe many pronownes primatyues be there Eyght: Ego/tu/sui/ille/ipse/iste/hic and is. Of the whiche eyght Ego/and tu be onely demonstratyues: sui õe ly a relatyue: the other/besometyme demostratyues/ãd somtyme relatyues/

Formes.

Primatyue.

Demonstratyue. ¶Howe knowe you a pronowne Demonstratyue? For by hym is some-

what shewed nat spoken of before. And euery pronown demõstratyue shallbe suche gendre and nombre as the thynge is that is shewed by hym. ¶Howe knowe you a pronowne Relatyue? For by hym is some what rehersed that was spoken of before. ¶Howe knowe you a pronowne deryuatyue? For he is fourmed of his pryma tyue: as Meus of ego noster of nos. ¶Howe many pronownes deryuatyues ben there? Seuen: meus tuus suus noster vester nostras/and vestras. Of ỹ whiche. vñ all may be called demonstratyues: excepe suus sua suum that is all way a relatyue. ¶In euery nowne/and pronowne possessyue is vnderstande the genytyue case of his pryma tyue: to whom the adiectyue and the relatyue may be referred. ¶Howe many fygures of pronownes be there? Two the symple as is the compounde as idem. ¶Howe many gendres of pronownes ben there? Fyue: the masculyne as hic the femynyne as hec/ the neutre: as hoc ỹ comune of two: as hic et hec nostras the comune of thre: as ego tu sui. ¶Howe many declensons of pronownes ben there? Foure: the first the secõde the thyrde the fourthe. ¶Howe knowe you the firste declenson? For the genityue and the datyue case syngular endeth in i. ¶Howe many pnownes be of that declenson? Thre: ego tu sui. ¶Nõ ego gtõ mei datiuo michi actõ me vtõ caret/ ablõ me. In plũ nominatiuo nos/ gtõ nostrũ vel nostri dtõ nobis accusatiuo nos vtõ caret ablatiuo nobis. Nominatiuo tu gtõ tui datiuo tibi accusatiuo te vtõ tu ablatiuo te. In plurali nominatiuo vos/gtõ vestrum vel vũ dtõ vobis actõ vos vocatiuo o vos ablatiuo vobis. ¶Nõ caret genitiuo sui datiuo sibi accusatiuo se vtõ caret ablatiuo se. In plurale noiatiuo caret gtõ sui/datiuo sibi actõ se vocatiuo caret: ablatõ se ¶Howe knowe you ỹ secõde declẽson of p

Relatyue.

Deryuatiues.

Figures.

Gendres.

Declensons.

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

nownes: For the genytyue cale singular endeth in us er ius/the datyue in i/or in e. ¶ Howe many pnownes be of that declēsion. Ille/ipse/iste/hic/& is/& theke. viii. nownes with they? cōpounndes/ vnus/tot?/solus/ullus alter/alius quis & uter. Of the whiche. viii. nownes vn? totus/and solus onely haue the vocatyue cale.

versus.

Pone vocatiuos cum totus/solus/et vnus:
Sed non in reliquis/quorum genitiuus in tus.

Ille. ¶ Nominatiuo ille illa illud/genitiuo illius datiuo illi Actō illum illam illud/uctō caret/ablatō illo illa illo. In plurale nominatiuo illi ille illa/gtō illoꝝ illarū illorum dtō illis actō illos illas illa/uctō caret/abltō illis. ¶ The ipa ipsū and Iste ista istud be lyke wyse declyned

	hic		hunc		
Ntō	her/gtō/hui?	/dtō huic	actō hanc/uctō caret.		
	hoc		hoc		
	hoc		hi	horum	
Ablatō	hac. In plūi ntō/		he getō harum/		dtō his
	hoc		hec	horum	
	hos				
Actō	has	vocatiuo caret.		Ablatō his.	
	hec				

Is. ¶ Nominatiuo is ea id/gtō eius/dtō ei/actō eum eam id uctō caret/abltō eo ea eo In plūi ntō ii ee ea/gtō eoꝝ earū eoꝝ/dtō iis vel eis/actō eos eas ea uctō caret/ablatiuo iis vel eis. Unus. ¶ Ntō vnus vna vnum/gtō unius/dtō vni actō vnum vnam vnū/vtō vne vna vnū/abltō vno vna vno. In plūi ntō vni vne vna/gtō vnoꝝ vnarū vnoꝝ/dtō vnis/actō vnos vnas vna/vtō vni vne vna/ablatiuo vnis. ¶ This nowne vnus is nat vsed in the plurell

plurell nombre / but whā he is ſoyned wᵗ a nowne ꝑ lacketh the ſynguler nombre. Totus ⁊ ſolus be lyke wyſe decyned. Alſo vllus vlla vllū/ alter altera alterū/ alteꝝ altera alterū/ alteꝝ altra altrū bē lyke wyſe decyned ſaue that they lacke the vocatyue caſe.

¶ Ntō quis que quod vel quid/ gtō cuius/ dtō cui/ actō quē ꝙ quod vel quid/ vctō caret/ abltō quo vel qui qua vel qui quo vl̄ qui. In plāli ntō q̄ que qui/ gtō quoꝝ quaꝝ quoꝝ/ dtō quis vl̄ quibꝫ/ actō quos quas que/ vctō caret/ abltō quis vl̄ quibꝫ. ¶ Howe knowe ye the thyrde declenſon of ꝓnownes: For ꝑ genitiue caſe ſynguler endeth in i ne/ ⁊ in i/ ꝑ datyue in o ine/ ⁊ in o. ¶ Howe many ꝓnownes ben of that declenſon: v. meus tuus ſuus / noſter ⁊ veſter. Quis.

¶ Ntō meus/ a/ um/ gtō mei mee mei/ dtō meo mee meo/ actō meū am um/ vctō mei mea meū/ abltō meo mea meo. In plāli ntō mei e a/ gtō meoꝝ aꝝ oꝝ/ dtō meis/ actō meos meas mea/ vctō mei a/ abltō meis Meus.

¶ Ntō noſter a ū/ gtō i e i/ dtō o e o/ actō um am um vctō noſter a ū/ abltō noſtro noſtra tro. ⁊c. ¶ Tuus ſuꝫ ⁊ veſter bē decyned lyke wyſe ſaue ꝑ they lacke ꝑ vocatyue caſe. ¶ Howe knowe you ꝑ fourth declē ſon of ꝓnownes: For ꝑ genytyue caſe ſyngnler en deth in atis / ꝑ datyue in ati. ¶ How many ꝓnow nes ben of ꝑ declenſon: ii. noſtras ⁊ veſtras / ⁊ thys nowne cuias. Noſter.

¶ Ntō hic et hec noſtras ⁊ hoc noſtra te/ gtō huius tratis/ dtō huic ati/ actō hūc ⁊ hāc no ſtratē et hoc noſtrate/ vctō o noſtras ⁊ o te/ abltō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc noſtrati. In plāli ntō hi et he tes ⁊ hec ati/ gtō horꝝ et harꝝ ⁊ horꝝ tiū/ dtō his tibꝫ actō hos ⁊ has tes et hec tia/ vocatiuo o tes et o tia ablatiuo ab his tibus. Lyke wyſe ben veſtras and cuias declyned ſaue they lacke the vocatyue caſe. Noſtras. Veſtras Cuias.

HOwe knowe ye a verbe: for he is declyned wt mode & tens wout case & artycle & betokeneth to do/ or to suffre or to be. ¶ Howe many maner of verbes ben there: ii. a verbe psonall & a verbe impsonall. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe psonall: For he hath nombre & plone & a nompnatyue case. ¶ Howe many thynges lõge to a verbe psonall: viii. gẽre mode tens/ cõiugacyon/ fygure/ tourme/ nõbre/ & plone.

Verbe personall.

Gendres. ¶ Howe many gẽdres of vbes psonalles bẽ there: v. a verbe actyue/ passyue neutre/ comen & deponẽt.

Actyue. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe actyue: For he ẽdeth in o & by puttynge to r maketh a passyue out takefacio Calefacio & his cõpoundes ꝑ kepeth a in i cõpolycyon/ & maye Calefio. gouerne an accusatyue of a reasonable thyng except Conficio. inuideo interdico wt fewe others. ¶ Howe knowe Conficior. ye a verbe passyue: For he betokeneth to suffre & endeth in r & by puttynge a way r he turneth to his actyue/ as amor amo. These bẽ ꝑ sygnes of a vbe passyue/ am arte/ is/ was/ where or be.

A verbe passyue.

¶ A vbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case wt a ꝓpolycõ of ꝑ doer or somtyme a datyue/ & before hym a nominatyue case of ꝑ suffrer except the infynytyue let it.

A vbe neutre ¶ Howe knowe ye a vbe neutre: For he endeth in o & may not take r vpon o/ as disco studeo/ nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge after hym.

Comen. ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe comen: For he hath ꝑ letter of ꝑ passyue & ꝑ sygnyfycacyon of ꝑ datyue & the passyue bothe/ as legior to graũte/ or to be graũted. ¶ These bẽ verbes comẽ in these verses folowyng.

Legior experior bene(or) mor(or) osculor hortor.
Crimino(r) amplector interꝓtor hospitor adde.

Deponent ¶ Howe knowe ye a verbe deponent: For he hath ꝑ letter of ꝑ passyue & betokeneth to do/ as loquor eris

to speke/except nascor/irascor/tristor/& flemachor wt certayne others. ¶ Howe many modes bē there vt. ỹ indicatyue & ỹpatyue/ỹ optatyue/ỹ potencyall ỹ cōiunctyue/& ỹ infinytiue mode. ¶ Howe knowe you ỹ indycatyue mode: For he sheweth or alleth a reason for the or falle And to this mode wyll serue the se latyn wordes/quāq; et si tamet si. And wordes in cunq;/as q̄cunq;/& voyces geminate put infinytly as q̄q̄s ỹ whiche also wyll serue somtyme to ỹ coniunctyue mode ¶ Howe knowe you ỹ impatyue mode: For he byddeth or cōmaūdeth. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ optatyue mode: For he wylleth or desyreth/& these wordes let wolo god/I pray god with other wordes of wyssyng ben ỹ sygnes of ỹ optatyue mode Also these latyn wordes/ oli vtinā o vt et si/put for vtinā wyll serue to ỹ optatyue mode. ¶ Howe knowe ye ỹ potēcyal mode: For he hath ỹ sygnyficacyō of one of these verbes possū volo or debeo/& ỹ infinytyue mode of ỹ ūbe ỹ he cometh of. And his sygnes in englysshe ben these/may/can/myght/wold/shold de or ought/with other lyke. And he is fourmed in all tenses lyke ỹ voyces of ỹ optatyue mode/saue it ỹ is ỹ voyce of the preterplupfectēs/in hym is also ỹ voyce of ỹ ꝑterpfectens & he is put somtyme with ỹ sygne of ỹ optatyue mode & somtyme wt ỹ sygnes of ỹ cōiūctyue mode. ¶ Howe knowe ye ỹ cōiūctiue mode: For he ioyneth a verbe to hym/or hymselfe to another. And the wordes in these verses folowyng wyll serue to the coniunctyue mode/& many of thē somtymes to the indycatyue mode.

Anteq̄ vt postq̄ nisi quū quāuis vbi donec.
An si cum dubitant/quasi quis ac licet ꝑ tusq̄.
Hec coniunctiuos poscunt licet adde quousq̄.

Secuntur. passiue non nūq̄ participia preteriti temporis deponenciū vt ortus natus.

Abusiue ponant aliqū in hoc modo voces preteriti pfecti futuri coniunctiui.

¶ Howe knowe you ꝑ infynytyue mode: For to be-
fore a verbe is ꝑ lygne of ꝑ infinityue mode & whan
two verbes cometh togyder w̄ a relatyue or a cōiūc
cyon the latter shall be put in the infynytyue mode.
¶ The infynytyue mode hathe nother nombre nor
persone/nor nominatyue case but comenly an accu-
satyue case before hym expressed or vnderstande.

Tenses ¶ Howe many tenses ben these: v. ꝑ presentens/the
ꝑterimpfectēs/ꝑ preterpfectens/ꝑ ꝑterplupfectēs
& the futurtens. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ presentēs: For
Preter imp- he betokeneth ꝑ tyme ꝑ is now/as I loue. ¶ How we
fectens. knowe you ꝑ preterimpfectens: For he speketh of ꝑ
tyme ꝑ is past without ony of these sygnes haue or
had as I loued or dyde loue. ¶ How knowe ye the
Preter per preterpfectēs: For he speketh of ꝑ tyme ꝑ is past w̄
fectens. this sygne haue hast or hath/as I haue loued/ꝑ hast
loued/he hath loued. ¶ The preterpfectens is vsed
often tymes for the preterimpfectens both in latyn
Preter plup- makynge & in cōstruccyon. ¶ How we knowe ye ꝑ pre
fectens. terplupfectēs: For he speketh of ꝑ tyme ꝑ is past w̄
this sygne had or haddest/as I had loued/ꝑ haddest
Futurtens loued ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ futurtēs: For he speketh
of the tyme ꝑ is to come/comēly w̄ this sygne shall
or wyll/as I shall loue or wyll loue/ ꝑ shalte loue or
wylte loue. ¶ How many contugacyons ben there
Foure. The fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde/ꝑ fourthe.
Fyrste contu- ¶ Howe knowe you a verbe of ꝑ fyrst contugacyon
gacyon. For i declynynge he hath a lōge before ꝑ re i ꝑ actyue
voyce/or before ris i ꝑ passyue voyce/as amare ami
ris/excepte dare circūdare/ venūdare possūdare sa-
Seconde cō- tysdare/ꝑ whiche hath a shorte. ¶ How of ꝑ secōde
tugacyon. cōtugacyō: For i declynynge he hath e lōge before
re i ꝑ actyue voyce/& before ris i ꝑ passyue voyce/a

doce doceris. ¶How of the.iii.contugacyon: For in declynynge he hathe ſhorte before the re in the actyue voyce/ or before ris in ỹ paſſyue voyce/as legere legeris. ¶Howe of the.iiii.contugacyon: For in declynynge he hath i lõge before ỹ re in the actyue voyce & before ris in ỹ paſſyue voyce/as audire audiris ¶How many fygures of ẽbes ben there: iii. ỹ ſymple/as taceo/ỹ cõpoũde/as cõticto/ỹ decõpoũde/as ꝛticeſco. ¶How many fourmes of ẽbes ben there: iii. the prymatyue/as lego/ỹ deryuatyue as lectito. ¶How many nõbres bẽ there: ii. ỹ ſyguler as lego ỹ plurell as legim⁹. ¶Howe many plones bẽ there iii. ỹ firſt as lego legim⁹/the ſeconde as legis legitis ỹ.iii.as legit legunt. Amo amas amaut amare amaot/do/dũ amatũ tu amans amatur⁹(to loue) Doceo ces cui docere: docẽot do dũ ctum tu docens doctur⁹(to teche) Lego gis gi gere/legendi do dum lectũ tu/legens lectur⁹(to rede) Audio is iui iri: audiendi do dũ/ditũ tu audiens auditur⁹(to here)

Thyrde cõiugacyon.

Fourth cõiugacyon.

Fygures.

Amo as at.	¶Ioue	amamus atis ant.	Indicatiuo
Doceo es et.	¶teche.	In pꝛali cen⁹ cetis cent.	modo tẽpore
Lego is it.	¶rede.	legimus gitis gunt.	pꝛeſenti
Audio is it	¶here.	audiamus ditis diunt.	

Amabã ¶Ioued or dyde loue. Pꝛõ imperfecto.
Docebam
Legebam bas bat. In pꝛali bamus batis bant.
Audiebam

Amaui ¶Ihaue loued.
Docui
Legi iſti it. In pꝛali iim⁹ iſtis erunt vel ere Pꝛõ pfecto
Audiui

Ꝑtō plusq̄pfecto.
Amaueram ¶ I had loued.
Docueram
Legeram ras rat. In ꝓcali ramus ratis rant.
Audiueram

Futuro.
Amabo ¶ I shall or wyll loue.
Docebo bis bit. In ꝓcali bim⁹ bitis bunt.
Legam es et. In ꝓcali emus etis ent.
Audiam

Imperatiuo modo tempori ꝓzelenti.
Loue ȳ/let hȳ loue/let vs loue/loue you/let thē loue
Ama/et amemus amate ament.
Doce/at doceamus docete doceant.
Legi/at. In ꝓcali legamus legite legant.
Audi/at audiamus audite audiant.
¶ Let vs loue/loue you/let them loue.

Futuro.
Amato Loue ȳ or he emus tote anto vel antote.
Doceto here after ceam⁹ tote cēto vel cētote.
Legito tu vel ille. In ꝓcali am⁹ tote gūto vl gūtote.
Audito am⁹ tote diunto vel ote.

Optatiuo mō tempori pūti vtinam.
Amarem ¶ Wolde to god I loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In ꝓcali vtinā rem⁹ retis rent.
Audirem
¶ Caret ꝓzeterito imperfecto. Quidā tam volunt pūtis esse q̄ ꝓzeteriti imperfecti.

Ꝑtō pfecto vtinam
Amauerim ¶ I pray to god I haue loued.
Docuerim
Legerim ris rit. In ꝓcali vtinā rim⁹ ritis rint.
Audiuerim

Ꝑtō plusq̄pfecto
Amauissem ¶ Wolde to god I had loued
Docuissem

Legissem ses set. In plali vtinã lem⁹ litis sent. fecto vtinã.
Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) ames (loue ÿ) amet (let hÿ loue)
Doceã In plali vtinã amem⁹ (let vs loue) metis. Futuro
Legam (loue ye) ament let them loue) vtinam
Audiam as at. In plali vtinã amem⁹ atis ant.

Amarem ℂ Wolde sholde or ought to loue. Potenciali
Docerem modo tẽpore
Legerem res ret. In plali remus retis rent. pzesenti
Audirem
ℂ Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Amauissẽ ℂ I wolde sholde or ought to haue loued. Plto pfecto
Docuissem
Legissem ses set. In plali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Amauissem ℂ I had loued. Plto plusq̃-
Docuissem perfecto.
Legissem ses set. In plali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem
ℂ I may loue / or can loue. Cicero.
Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent. Quis negat
Doceam hoc.
Legam as at. In plurali amus atis ant. Futuro.
Audiam
ℂ Whan I loue.
Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent. Cõiunctiuo
Doceam modo tẽpore
Legam as at. In plali amus atis ant. pzesenti cũ
Audiam

Ꝑtō imper= fecto cum.	Amarem Docerem Legerem res ret. In pl̄ali remus retis rent. Audirem	¶ Whan I loued.
Ꝑtō pfecto cum.	Amauerim Docuerim Legerim ris rit. In pl̄ali cū rimus ritis rint Audiuerim	¶ Whan I haue loued.
Ꝑtō plusq̄m pfecto cum.	Amauissem Docuissem Legissem ses set. In pl̄ali cū semus setis sent. Audiuissem	¶ Whan I had loued
Futuro cū.	Amaue= Docue= Legero= ris rit. In pl̄ali cū rimus ritis rint Audiue=	¶ Whan I shall loue.
Infinitiuo modo tempo= ri ꝓsenti.	Amare (to loue) Docere Ꝑtō pfecto ℞ docuisse Legere plusq̄m pfecto legisse Audire	Amauisse (to haue or had loued audiuisse
Futuro.	Amatum (to loue) amā= (to loue or of louynge) Docturum esse. Gerūdia vel docen= Lecturum ptcipalia verba legen= di dodum. Auditurum sunt hec audien=	
Supina.	Amatum (to loue) amatu) to be loued) Doctum (to teche) doctu (to be taught) Lectum (to rede) lectu (to be redde) Auditum (to here) auditu (to be herde)	

Amans Louynge. Amaturus (toloue or a-
Docens Alterū pr̃iozis Docturus) boute toloue.
Legens futuri: vt Lecturus
Audiens Auditurus

Duo partici pia ventunt ab hoc verbo alterum pre-sentis vt.

Amor/aris/atus sum ari amatus/amandus.
Doceor/eris doctus sum doceri/doctus docendus.
Legor/legeris/lectus sum legi/lectus legendus.
Audior/diris/ditus sum diri/auditus audiendus.

Amor aris vel are (I am loued)
Doceor
Legor eris vel ere/tur. In pr̃ali mur mini-tur.
Audior

Indicatiuo modo tẽpore presenti

Amabar I was loued.
Docebar
Legebar/baris vl bare/bat. In pr̃ali bamur bami-ni bantur.
Audiebar
(I haue be loued/ ỹ hast be loued/ he hath be loued)
Amatus
Doctus sum vel fui/tus es vl fuisti/tus est vl fuit
Lectus In pr̃ali/ti sum⁹ vel fuim⁹/ti estis vel fu-erunt vel fuere.
Auditus

Ptõ imper-fecto.

Ptõ yfecto

Amatus I had be loued.
Doctus erã vel fuerã/tus eras vl fueras/t⁹ erat
Lectus vel fuerat. In pr̃ali ti eram⁹ vel fueram⁹/
Auditus ti eratis vel fueratis/ti erant vl fuerant.

Ptõ plusq̃-perfecto.

Amabor I shall be loued/or wyll be loued.
Docebor baris vel bere bit̃. In pr̃ali bimur bimini-
Legar (buntur.
Audiaris vel ere retur. In pr̃ali emur emini entur

Futuro

¶ Be ỹ loued/let hym be loue/let vs be loued/be ỹ loued/let them be loued.

Imperatiuo modo tempori pzelenti.

Amare/ametur emur amint entur
Docere/doceatur. Jn plurali/amur ceminī ceātur
Legere/legatur gamur giminī gātur
Audire/audiatur diamur diminī antr.

¶ Be ỹ ore loued here after.(let vs/be you/let thē

Futuro.

Amator emur aminor antor.
Docetor tu vel ille. Jn pꝛali amur ceminor centor
Legitor amur tminor guntor
Auditor amur tminor untor.

Optatiuo mō tempori pꝛiui vtinam.

Amarer ¶ Wolde to god I were loued.
Docerer
Legerer reris vel rere rer. Jn pꝛali vtinā remur
Audirer (remini rentur

¶ Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

Amatus ¶ I pꝛay to god I haue beloued.

gto pfecto vtinam

Doctus sim vel fuerim/tus sis vl fueris/tꝰ sit vl
Lectus fuerit. Jn pꝛali vtinā/ti simꝰ vel fuerimus
Auditus ti sitis vel fueritis/ti sint vel fuerint.

Amatus ¶ Wolde to god I had be loued.

plusq̄pp- fect vtinā.

Doctus essem vel fuissem/tus esses vel fuisses/tus
Lectus esset vel fuisset. Jn pꝛali vtinā/ti essemꝰ vl
Auditus fuissemus/ti cētis vl fuisset/ti cēt vl fu (issent.

Futuro vtinam

Amer(let me be loued)meris vl mere(be ỹ loued)ametur(let hym be loued.) Jn pꝛali vtinā amemur.(let vs be loued)mini(be ye loued)entur(let thē be loued.)
Docear
Legar aris vel are atur. Jn pꝛali vti. amur aminī ātur
Audiar

Ama= ¶ I wolde ſholde or ought to be loued. Potenciali
Doce= modo tẽpore
Lege= rer reris vl rere reꝛ. In pꝛali remur remi= pꝛeſenti
Audi= (ni rentur

¶ Caret pꝛeteꝛito imperfecto.

Amatus I wolde ſholde or ought to haue be loued Pto pfecto
Doctus eſſem vl fuiſſẽ/tus eẽs vl fuiſſes/tꝰ eſſet
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In pꝛali/ti eſſemꝰ vel fuiſſemꝰ/
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent vl fuiſſent

Amatus ¶ I haue loued.
Doctus eẽm vel fuiſſẽ/tus eẽs vl fuiſſes/tus eẽt Pto pluſq̃=
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In pꝛali ti eſſemus vl fuiſſemꝰ pfecto.
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent vl fuiſſent.

¶ I may or can be loued.
Amer eris vel ere etur. In pꝛali emur emini entꝛ Futuro.
Doceaꝛ
Legaꝛ aris vel are aꝛ. In pꝛali amur amini antur.
Audiaꝛ

¶ Whan I am loued.
Amer ere vl rere eꝛ. In pꝛali cũ emur emini entꝛ Cõiunctiuo
Doceaꝛ modo tẽpore
Legaꝛ aris vl are aꝛ. In pꝛali cũ amur amini anꝛ pꝛeſenti cũ
Audiaꝛ

Ama= ¶ Whan I was loued. Pto imper=
Doce= fecto cum.
Lege= rer reris vel rere reꝛ. In pꝛali cũ remur re=
Audi= (minirentur.

Amatus ¶ Whan I haue be loued. Pto pfecto
Doctus ſim vel fuerĩ, tus ſis vel fueris/tus ſit vl cum.
Lectus fuerit. In plurali cũ/ti ſimꝰ vl fuerimus/
Auditus ti ſitis vel fueritis/ti ſint vel fuerint.

Ptō plusq̄ꝑ-fecto cum.

Amatus ¶ Whan I haue beloued.
Doctus essē vel fuissē / tꝰ esses vel fuisses / tus esse
Lectus vl fuisset. In plāli cū / ti essemꝰ vl fuissemꝰ
Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis / ti essēt vel fuissent.

Futuro cū.

Amatus ¶ Whan I shall be loued.
Doctus ero vel fuero tus eris vel fueris / tꝰ erit vl
Lectus fuerit. In plāli cū ti erimꝰ vl fuerimꝰ / ti
Auditus eritis vel fueritis / ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitiuo modo.

Amari to be loued / amatū (to haue or had be loued
Docere Preterito ꝑfe-doctum
Legi cto ꝫ plusq̄-lectum esse vel tum fuisse
Audire perfecto auditum

¶ Futuro amatū iri / vel amandū esse (to be loued)

Duo participia bentunt ab hoc verbo passiuo alterum preteritū: vt.

Amatus I loued Amād⁹ (to be loued
Doctus Alterū posteriozis Docendus
Lectus futuri / vt Legendus
Auditus Audiendus

Fourmynge of tenses.

Of the preterpfectēs of ỹ indicatiue mode be
biii. tenses fourmed. The preterplupfectens
of ỹ same mode by chaūgynge i in toe shozte ꝫ put
tynge to ram / as amaui amauerā / ỹ preterpfectens
of ỹ optatyue mode / ꝫ ỹ conīūctyue mode / by chaūg
ynge i in toe shozte ꝫ puttynge to rī / as amaui ama
uerim / the futurtens of the conīunctyue mode / by
chaūgynge i in to e shozte ꝫ puttyng to ro / as ama
ui amauero. The preterpluperfectens of ỹ optatyue mode of the potencyall mode / and of the conīunctyue mode / by puttynge to s / and sem / as amauissem / amauissem. ¶ The preterperfectens of the infynityue mode / by puttynge to s / and se / as amaui amauisse

¶ Howe many concordes of grammer be there? The first bet wene the nomynatyue case & the verbe. ¶ The seconde betwene the adiectiue & the substantyue. ¶ The thyrde betwene the relatyue and the antecedent. ¶ The nomynatyue case & the verbe muste accorde in nombre & persone. ¶ The adiectyue muste accorde with his substantyue in case/gendre and nombre. But nownes partitiues: distributyues comparatyues or superlatyue degrees and other lyke putte partitiuely: shall accorde in gendre with the genityue case/or the other case that foloweth/and is gouerned of them. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde with his antecedent in gendre/nombre & persone. Concordes of grammer.

¶ Howe knowe you a participle? For he is a parte of reason declined with case & taketh parte of a nowne and parte of a verbe. What take with he of a nowne? Case gendre and nombre. What of a verbe? Tens sygnyfycacion & figure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a participle? Sixe gendre case tens sygnyfycacyon nombre & figure. Aparticyple.

¶ Howe many gendres of participles be there? iiii. the masculyne as amatus/the femyne: as amata: the neutre as amatum/the comen of thre as hic et hec & hoc amans Gendres.

¶ Howe many cases of participles be there? vi. as be of nownes. ¶ Howe many tenses of participles be there? iiii. a participle of the present tens: a participle of the preterit tens: a participle of the firste future and a nother of the lather future. Cases. Tens.

¶ Howe knowe you a participle of the present tens? For his englisshe endeth in inge/as louynge & his latyn endeth in ans/or in ēs/as amās dorens. ¶ Of whom is the participle of the present tens formed. Of þ firste persone syngular nombre of the preterperfectes of the indicatyue mode/by chaungynge the laste syllabe i to m/and s/as amabam ās lothar lequens potens impotēs out take present abiers erdies or them endes of quibam with they? compoundes that make ibyngerum

dyuts tus/undi/dus/endus: And the genytiue case singular of the particyple of the presentens in dus: except
of ỹ fyrste futertens ambio/that maketh ambyendi/et ambientis: Nowe knowe you a particyple of the first futertens? For he betokeneth to do/or abute to do: This laten endeth in rus as lecturus to rede or about to rede: out take the partycyple of the first futertens/that come of verbes neutres passyues/& of sum es fuy with reuayne of his cõpoũdes ¶ Of whome is he formed Of the later Supyne by puttinge to rus: as lectus lecturus: out take nascitur of nascor/ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum & fio

The pretertens ¶ Nowe we knowe you a partycyple of the pretertens? For he engliſſhe endeth in d/t/or n: as loued/taught/slayne and his laten endeth in tus/sus/xus/or uus: as amatus/visus/nexus/mortuus. ¶ Of whome is he formed of the later supyne/by puttynge to s: as dotu/doctus: out take mortuus of morior. ¶ Nowe knowe you the partycyple of the later futertens? For he betokeneth to suffre like the infynytiue mode of the passyue voyce: and his laten endeth in dus: as amandus to be loued. ¶ Of whom is he fourmed? Of the genytyue case singular of the particyple of the presentens/by chaũgynge tis in to dus as amãtis amandus. ¶ Of a verbe actyue and a verbe neutre that haue the supynes/come iii. participles/one of ỹ presentens/and a nother of the fyrst futertens: as amãs amaturus/currens cursurus. But of suche ỹ lacke ỹ supynes cometh but onely the particyple of the presentens as of timeo cometh onely tymens. ¶ Of a verbe passyue come two participles/one of the pretertens & a nother of the laste futertens: as a matus amandus. But of suche passyues/whose actyues lacke the supynes cometh only the partycyple of the laste futertens: as of timeo cometh onely timendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponẽt/yf he haue the supynes cometh thre particyples/one of the presentens.

a nother of the preterteus: a nother of ỹ fyft futer[illegible]ens as of loquor cometh loquēs/locutus/locuturus. ¶ If a verbe comen come .iiii. participles: one of the present a nother of the preterteus a nother of the fyfte futertis and a nother of the laterfutertēs: as of largior come largiens largitus largiturus/largiendus. ¶ Howe many nōbres of participles be there in. the singular as a mās the plurell as amantes. ¶ Howe many figures of participles be there in the simple as legens/the cōpounde as perlegens. ¶ Nōhic et hec et hoc amans: gtō huius tis: dtō huic ti: actō hūc & hāc tem/& hoc amās: vocō o amās ablō ab hoc & ab hac & ab hoc te. In plurali nominatiuo hi & he tes & hec tia: gtō horū & harum & horū tium: datiuo his tibus: accusatiuo hos & has tes & hec tia: vocatiuo o tes et o tia: ablō ab his tibus. ¶ Nō amaturus/a/um: genitiuo ri/re/ri: dtō ro/re/ro/accusatiuo rū tam rum vetō re/ra rū: ablatiuo ro ra/ro. In plurali nō ri/re/ra gtō rorū rarum/rorū: datiuo ruris: accō ros ras/ra: vocō ri/re/ra: ablatiuo amaturis: ¶ Nō amatus a um: and amandus/a um be lyke wyse declined. ¶ Howe many maner of wyse may the voyce of a partisype be chaūged into a nother ne iiii. maner wyse/the fyfte when he is construed with a nother case/then the verbe/that he cometh of/as doctus grāmatice/the seconde by compositiō/as doctus indoctus/the thyrde by cōparison/as doctus doctior doctissimus/the fourthe when he signyfieth no tyme/as amandus id est amari dignus.

Nōbres.

Figures.

Inuenit iterdum: etiam nomini adiectiui iūcti Salust. duos maxime impigros diligere.

¶ We knowe you an aduerbe. For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned that is ioyned vnto verbes participles/gerundyues/and supynes/to declare/and fulfyll the signyfication of them. ¶ Howe many thynges longe to an aduerbe. Foure/signyfication/comparison fourme/and figure. ¶ Significatiōes aduerbiorū quę sunt aut sīe aduerbia loci/aut temporis/aut numeri/aut

Interdū sibi ipse. Idem parum honeste pudicitiam habere.

¶ Que sūt aduerbia loci: hic/illic/istic/hac que/ubi/intus/foras/intro/foris obuiam. ¶ These. vi. aduerbes be interrogatyues of place: quo whyder: qua whyche waye: unde fro whens: ubi where: quorsum whyther warde: quousq; howe ferre. ¶ Que sunt aduerbia tpis: hodie/nūc/nup/heri cras/aliqñ/olim/tunc quū/dū/iam/semp mane/modo/uelperi/tātisper/aliquātisper/interdum. Que numeri: semel/bis/ter/quat/nonies/decies/bicies milies. Que ordinis: inde/deinde/deinceps/deniq;/demū/postea/pterita/primū/primo/scēdo/uicissim/qd' et separandū est. Que negandi: haud neq;/nō minime/neutiquā/nequaquā. Que affirmādi: etiam/quidni/pfecto quippe/certe/scilicet. Que optandi: utinā/oli/ut/o/et si pdoluam. Que concedendi: licet esto. Que adulādi sodes/ambo. Que iurandi: poli/castor/me: hercle: medius fidius. Que demōstrandi: en: ecce: eccū: eccā. Que interrogādi: cur/quare/quamobrem. Que dubitandi & euentus sunt interdum & fundātur: quid/qui/utrū/nū/nō/nā quid. Que dubitandi: forsan/forsitan/fortassis/fortasse Que prohibendi: ne. Que euētus: forte/fortuito. Que si similitudinis: quasi/ceu/tanq'/ut/uelut/ueluti/sic/sicut/sicuti/prout/inde acsi. Que uocādi: heus/ehodū. Que respondēdi: heu. Que congregandi: simul/una/pariter cōmuniter. Que eligendi: potius/immo. Que hortandi eia/age/agite. Que separādi: seorsum/uiatim/utrimq; sigillatim/semote/paulatim/sensim. Que qualitatis: bene/pulchre/fortiter/omnino/caret/uiliter/misere/more: pperā/crepere. Que quantitatis/multum/plus/minus parū/satis/minimē/nimio/valde. Que cōparandi: tam et quā magis/maxime. Gradus cōparatinis sunt tres positiuus/comparatiuus/et superlatiuus. Que sunt aduerbia positiui gradus: docet/pulchre/fortiter & similia Comparatiui: doctius: pulchrius: fortius. que superlatiui: doctissime: pulcherrime: fortissime. ¶ Many ad

uerbes/coniũctions/& interiections be of dyuerse sygny
ficaciõs/& therfore they may be dyuersly named: as why
may be an aduerbe of place/& of tyme/at a coniunctyon
copulatyue aduersatyue & dymynutyue. ¶ Howe many
formes of aduerbes be there? Two: ỹ prymatyue as dã
the derywatyue as clanculũ. ¶ Howe many figures be
there? Thre: the symple as diu/the compoũde as iterdiu
the decomppounde as inprudenter. ¶ with howe many
cases may an aduerbe be cõstrued? with all cases. with
a nominatiue case. as en priamus: with a genytyue case
as vbicq; lororum: with a datyue: as propicius vbi with
an accusatiue case as prorime hispaniã: with a vocatiue
as heus puer an ablatyue as procul dubio.

¶ Howe knowe you a coniunction? For he is a parte
of reason vndeclined/that ioyneth wordes or sen
tenses to gether. ¶ Howe many thynges /longe to a con
iunction Thre: power/sygure: & ordre. ¶ Howe many
powers of coniunctions be there? Copulatiues disiũcti-
ues/and interrogatiues with other that folowe. ¶ Que
sunt copulatyue; coniunctyones etq; atq; at ac ast quoq;
Que sunt disiunctiue/aut/ve/vel/ne/nec/an/neq;/seu/si
ue: que interrogatiue: ne/an/necne/ anne/nonne. que
explettiue vel complectiue quidẽ equidem vero autem
quoq; scilicet numerum profecto. que aduersatiue: sed
tamen q̃ q̃ q̃ uis etsi tametsi etiamsi atuerum & ceterũ
q̃ pro sed ponuntur. que abnegatyue vel exceptyue ni
si quin alioquin preterq̃. que diminutiue saltem ne
nec at aut & vel pro saltem. que causa'es quia quapro-
pter quoniã quippe enim etenim nã nãq; q̃quidem se
quidem quatenus vt q̃ ne neu neue si quũ & q̃ sumpta
pro quia. que cõditionales si sin modo dum dummodo
que rationales ergo ideo igitur itaq; proin proide quo
circa propterea thcirco. que electiue quã ac et atq; q̃-
do sumũtur pro q̃. ¶ Howe many figures of coniũctiõs

bꝰ there/ũ. the ſymple as at/enim/ the cõpounde as atq; etenim. ¶ Ordo cõiũctionũ eſt tripler: alie autẽ prepoſitiui ordinis ſunt vt/at/ac/aſt. Alie vero ſubiũctiui ordinis: vtq;/ve/ne/aũt/ q̃dem quoq;/et vero. Alie cõmunis ordinis: vt ergo/idco/igitur/nãq;/tamẽ. ¶ Howe many maner of wayes may a cõiunction copulatiue be put betwene vnlike caſes/in maner of wyſe. The fyrſte/whã the wordes/that include the copulacõ/haue nat one nature of conſtructiõ: vt iſte liber eſt meus et fratres. Cicero fuit eloquens/et magni ingenii. The ſeconde wyſe whan he cometh after a worde/that may gouerne diuers caſes: vt tu es dignꝰ laudis/et premio. The thyrde whan he is put betwene two nownes of place: whiche muſte be put in diuers caſes: vt Cicero floruit Rome/et Athenis

¶ Howe knowe you a prepoſityon? For he is a parte of reaſon vndeclyned: mooſte comonly ſed before other partes of reaſon in appoſicion/and in compoſitiõ ¶ Howe many thynges longe to a prepoſityon? Two: power to gouerne caſe/& figure. ¶ what caſe wyll a prepoſition gouerne? Some an accuſatyue/& ſome an ablatyue & ſome both an accuſatyue/& an ablatyue. ¶ Whe prepoſitiõs regũt accuſatiuum? Ad/apũd/ante/aduerſũ aduerſus/cis/citra/circũ/circa/contra/erga/extra/inter intra/infra/iuxta/ob pone/p̃/prope/propter/ſcũm/poſt trãs/vltra/ſupra preter/circiter/abſq;/verſus/ſecundum. ¶ Whe ablatyue caſum regũt? A/ab/abs/cũ/coram/clam/de/ex/e/pre/palam/ſine/abſq; tenus ¶ Whe vtroſq; caſus regũt. In/ſub/ſuper/et ſubter. ¶ In/ſub/ſuper/et ſubter: whã they be ioyned with verbes of partie ypies/that betoken mouinge to a place: they gouerne an accuſatiue but ioyned with other verbes they gouerne an ablatyue caſe. ¶ These prepoſityons/apud'/penes/ſecundum/ad q;/ſine: with certayne other ſtande euer in oppoſityon. And theſe amb'/dis/re/ſe/co/con/ ſtand euer in/cõpo/

sicion. A prepoſicion in compoſicō often tymes wyll ſer
ue to the ſame caſe/that he doth in apoſicion. ¶ What
hath a prepoſicion in cōpoſicion. Often tymes he encrea
ſeth/ſometyme he demynyſſheth/and ſometyme he chaū
geth in ſignificacion of the wordes/that he is compoſide
with/as adminiſtro/ſubtrudo/dediſco. ¶ Whan two prepo
ſicions come before a caſual worde/the later prepoſicō
ſhall gouerne the caſe: vt vent de vltra mare.

Interdū etiam ha
bundat vt
emoi.

¶ What difference is betwene an aduerbe/& a very pre
poſicion. A very prepoſion in appoſicion may neuer be
put without his caſuall worde/and an aduerbe may.

¶ Howe many figures of prepoſicōs be there? Two: ſy
ſymple as verſus/the compounde as adverſus. ¶ All pre
poſicions in appoſicō be put before ỹ wordes/that they
ſerue to/or ſhall take verſus/vſq;/and tenus: whiche rond
ly be put after the wordes/that they ſerue to. ¶ Also tenus
is putte after the ablatyue caſe in both nombres of theſe
thre pronownes ego/tu/ſui/and ſomtyme after the abla
tyue caſe of this nownē qui/quæ/quod.

NOwe know we you an interiectyō: for he is a parte
of reaſn vndeclined/that betokeneth paſſion of a
manes ſoule with an vnparfect voyce/for ioy:/for ſorowe/
wonder/drede.&c. ¶ Howe many thynges longe to
an interiection? One ſignificacion onely. ¶ Signyfi
cations of interiections ben diuerſe ſome be of ioye as
euax/euge/ha ha ha. Some of ſorowe as heu/hei/ve
Some of drede: as at at. Some of mruaylynge/or wō
drynge: as pape Some of diſdaynynge/or of ſcornynge
as hui/wath. Some of exclamacion and indignaciō/or
anger: as proth. Some of curſynge: as deh malum/mul
to malo. All other may be reduced to ſome of theſe.

¶ What partes of reaſon may be put as an interiectyon
a nowne by hym ſelfe: as malum/ſomtyme a pronowne
and his adiectyue: as me myſerum ſomtyme an hole rea

son be the in latyn & in englisshe / as proth mihi alias hemi
nū fidem ha Jesu mercy / a ha good lorde / suche other
An interiection may be construed with all cases: except
a genytyue case / and an ablatyue / with a nominatyue as
o celsus dies omnis: with a datyue / as het mihi: with
an accusatyue / as heu me miserum: with a vocatyue / as
eh sordon. Finis

¶ Additamen.

¶ whan I haue of / before a propre name of a cytie / towne / region / or countrey / or any other place / if the word
goeth before vf betoken nacyon ner: It shall comynly
take the possessyue of the name of the place / and nat the
genytyue / nor the ablatyue with a prepositiō as Johānes
Londoniensis / nō de Londonijs / elephant Arabact
potius q̄ Arabie vises marini / petij q̄ paris. fraxa
montana / potius q̄ mōtis & ut in some appellatyues I
may take indifferētly the genytyue case of the name of
the place / or his possessyue / as perfectus vrbān / vel urbis
cōsuetudo forensis vel fori: mos patrius vl patrie. ¶ And
nownes adiectiues of the thyrde declēsiō: whose nomy
natyue case singular endeth in r / or in is / hath the neu
tre in e / Also substantyues in ar / in al / or in e / except sal
make they / ablatyne case syngular comynly in i. ¶ All
nownes substantyues / and adiectyues be of the thyrde
declension / whose genytyue case plurell endeth in um / may
be they / accusatyue plurell in es and is. ¶ Eade vor va
rie sumta patet diuersū esse partiū orationes vt hic
pronomen est aduerbium verū nomen / et coniunctio
Daduerbium et interiectio / et sic de multis aliis.

¶ Imprynted in chepe syde at the syne of the
mearemayd next to polles gate.